

## Israel outstrips U.S. arms aid by \$500m

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel went beyond its \$1.8 billion in U.S. military aid by 27 per cent through arms purchases in the United States, leading to a dispute on future deals with American firms, newspapers reported Tuesday. Chief of Staff Ehud Barak has appointed a special committee to investigate how Israel topped its 1991 American military aid by \$500 million, the daily *Al Hanan* said. The socialist daily, which has close contacts with the army and defence ministry, quoted senior military officials for the report. The independent daily *Ha'aretz* said the defence ministry in the past weeks had ordered its representatives in the United States to freeze all commitments with American suppliers until 1992. The newspaper added that exceptions would be made for specific orders of up to \$200,000. Security sources confirmed there were problems with over spending. One official said there was "an over-run" in the present budget which would be made up for next year. A source close to the army said the defence ministry had "simply bought more than it had money for." The over spending was reportedly due to purchases in the United States in the past year including emergency acquisitions during the Gulf war.

Volume 16 Number 4854

AMMAN WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1991, JUMADEH AL OULA 7, 1412

## Soviet Union allows Western TV to film Lenin

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union allowed Western photographers and television crews inside the Lenin mausoleum on Tuesday, breaking with a quasi-religious taboo which for decades surrounded the mummified body of the Soviet state's founder. Photographers and cameramen from organisations including Reuters and *Vinews* were allowed in for 15 minutes to take pictures inside the vault where Lenin's body is displayed. They also saw the complex control room where the air temperature and humidity in the vault are constantly monitored. Photographers and cameramen from *Pravda* newspaper were allowed inside at the end of October. The German magazine *Der Spiegel* bought the Western rights to their film. Lenin, who died in 1924 after a series of massive strokes, was first buried in a simple wooden casket in Red Square outside the Kremlin. The present red marble mausoleum was built later in the 1920s by Stalin, whose body rested next to Lenin's from 1953 to 1961. Suggestions that Lenin's body should be removed have multiplied since the failed August coup, while orthodox communists have demonstrated to demand that he should be left alone.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة تأثير يومية مستقلة نصائحية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الراية)

## Crown Prince leaves for London

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday left for London on a short visit to the United Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Taher Masri, Chief Chamberlain Prince Raed Ben Zeid and senior Royal Court officials.

## Lebanon seizes polluted gasoline

BEIRUT (AP) — The Lebanese government on Tuesday seized the Cyprus-flag oil tanker Athene Olympic with a shipment of highly polluted imported gasoline, an official statement said. The statement issued by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce said passports of the tanker's 27 crew members were confiscated pending completion of investigation. The vessel, carrying 20,000 tonnes of gasoline from Yugoslavia, docked at Beirut port Oct. 31. It unloaded 5,000 tonnes over the next few days and these were distributed to filling stations. The unloading stopped on Nov. 8 due to bad weather, and in the meantime, motorists purchasing the gasoline began complaining of strange odors that were leaving them dizzy, nauseated and suffering from severe headaches. The Ministry of Industry and Petroleum intervened, sending experts to the filling stations and to the ship to examine the gasoline. They found the shipment contained too much of a sulfurous gas that is considered a major air pollutant.

## 'Iraq had Scuds loaded with chemicals'

VIENNA (AP) — Iraq had missiles loaded with chemical weapons during the Gulf war that could have been used, an Austrian defence expert said Tuesday. However, primitive technology used to modify the Soviet-made Scud missiles made it doubtful they could have delivered the deadly nerve gas and other chemicals, Matthias Haydn said. Lieutenant Haydn was one of three Austrian decontamination experts who visited Iraq on two U.N. inspection tours during the late summer and again for three weeks ending Nov. 5.

## Iranian envoy holds talks in UAE

DUBAI (R) — An Iranian envoy met the foreign and defence ministers of the United Arab Emirates Tuesday for regional political and security talks, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported. Ali Mohammad Becharati discussed with Foreign Minister Rashid Abdulla Al Nuaimi and Defence Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ben Rashid Al Maktoum how to "expand the existing cooperation in boosting regional peace and security," WAM quoted Mr. Becharati as saying relations between the two Gulf countries would expand further in the future. The Iranian envoy is on a tour of the Gulf Arab states, which warmed towards Tehran after it took a neutral stand when U.S.-led allied troops evicted Iraq from Kuwait in the Gulf war that ended in February.

## Athens suggests nuclear material supply to Mideast

ATHENS (AP) — The government Tuesday said it spent two months following a man possibly involved in the shipment to the Middle East of material that can be used to build hydrogen bombs. "The information was received from reliable sources on Sept. 9 and the physical surveillance began," government spokesman Vassilis Polydoros said. The case against the suspect, an unidentified Hungarian said to be trafficking in "red mercury," came to light last Friday after police detained three National Intelligence Agency agents outside the offices of a politician who was recently dismissed from the cabinet. The arrests became a political issue after opposition parties charged that the conservative New Democracy government was using the intelligence agency to spy on its party members, an accusation the administration denied.

## Syria toughens stand after Knesset votes no negotiations on Golan

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syria accused Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of racism Tuesday and accused Israel of trying to subvert the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process.

The ruling Baath Party daily Al Baath denounced the Israeli parliament (Knesset) for passing a draft resolution placing the occupied Golan Heights off-limits for negotiations.

"Although the world no longer needs more proof on Israel's rejection of peace, it provides every day new evidence on its position aimed at destroying the whole peace process," it said.

"This is exactly what it did yesterday when the Knesset voted in favour of a new resolution confirming adherence to the occupied Golan."

Syria and Israel held direct talks in Madrid Nov. 3 after the opening of the Arab-Israeli peace conference but the meeting ended with Damascus calling for withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and Israel rejecting the demand.

The Israeli parliament adopted a draft resolution Monday confirming continued Israeli occupation of the Golan and urging the building of more settlements on the strategic plateau which was seized in the 1967 war.

Al Baath described the vote as

an attempt to block the next stage of bilateral talks.

"The enemy's failure to block the first stage of talks led it to escalate attempts to block the second stage which would discuss the implementation of international resolutions," it said.

"These (U.N.) resolutions reject the possession of land by military aggression and point clearly to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

President Hafez Al Assad accused Israel Monday of trying to obstruct the peace talks by avoiding U.N. resolutions and refusing to talk about territorial concessions.

The Arabs, on the other hand, were working "sincerely and in good faith" to make a success of the peace process launched in Madrid last month, Mr. Assad was quoted as telling a group of Syrian expatriates from the United States.

A Syrian official said Mr. Assad told the meeting: "His (Mr. Shamir's) speech and remarks did not include any reference to U.N. resolutions upon which the conference was held. Land for peace was not mentioned either."

"Instead he (Mr. Shamir) insisted the occupied Arab territories were Israeli territory."

The government also signalled its reluctance to accept Wash-

(Continued on page 5)



KING VISITS GHQ: His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday paid a visit to the Armed Forces Headquarters, where he was received by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Field Marshal Fathi Abu Taleb and his assistants and the Armed Forces Inspector General. The King met for a while with Field Marshal Abu Taleb and discussed with him

issues of interest to the Armed Forces. Part of the meeting was attended by the assistants to Field Marshal Abu Taleb, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and the Armed Forces Inspector General. The King was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Talal Ben Mohammad, the King's military secretary (Petra photo)

## U.S. plans second major Mideast talks within weeks

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is planning a second major Middle East peace gathering within the next three weeks to be opened by Secretary of State James Baker and attended by Arab, Israeli and other foreign ministers.

The conference, tentatively planned to take place somewhere in Europe in early December, would deal with Middle East regional issues such as arms control, sharing water resources, trades, the environment and refugees.

That would open up a second and separate line of talks from the main peace parley begun in Madrid Oct. 30-Nov. 3. Although a regional conference has always been in prospect as a complement to the central talks, the plan emerging shapes up as much grander in scale than originally foreseen.

"The idea is that these talks can play a very important role in facilitating the main negotiations," said one administration official who asked not to be identified.

"Baker would if possible make it a big event, a significant event that once again gives a sense of momentum and the breaking of taboos while creating an international environment of support for the peace process," he said.

The talks would probably extend over years since it will be difficult to deal seriously with many of the problems until real peace begins to be established in the Middle East.

But Mr. Baker wants to give them real momentum at the outset to demonstrate that the United States is already thinking ahead into a post-crisis era, the official said.

Syria says it will not attend such talks and has urged other Arabs to stay away until Israel

begins withdrawing from occupied territories.

The regional gathering will be much bigger in terms of participants than the Madrid peace conference.

European countries and others like Japan and Canada are being encouraged to attend to discuss ways they could help the Middle East make the transformation from war to peace.

The six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Arab states outside the front-line Arab-Israeli confrontation — have promised to attend as have the Maghreb states of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria and other regional powers like Turkey.

By the time the regional conference convenes, officials and diplomats expect that three sets of bilateral talks between Israel and Syria, Israel and Lebanon and Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation also will have resumed.

These represent the forum where actual peace agreement to end the Arab-Israeli conflict are to be discussed. The parties held opening sessions in Madrid immediately after the peace conference but are still divided over where to resume.

Israel is also upset that it has not yet been shown the text of the letters of assurances that the United States gave Arab states and the Palestinians before the Madrid conference.

Mr. Baker had pledged that all participants would be made aware of U.S. commitments to other parties. But Israeli sources said that when they asked for the U.S. letter to Syria, U.S. officials said the time was not ripe for disclosure.

Mr. Baker, who is spending the week in Asia, is expected to resume intense Middle East activity upon return to Washington.

(Continued on page 5)

Field Marshal Fathi Abu Taleb

## Abu Taleb promoted as Field Marshal

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday promoted Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb to the rank of Field Marshal, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Field Marshal Abu Taleb, 57, would join just two other former military officials to achieve the highest rank in the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Another Royal Decree promoted Director General of the General Intelligence Department Major General Mustafa Qasim to lieutenant general.

Field Marshal Abu Taleb, a native of Salt, now shares the rank of field marshal with Sharif Zaid Ben Shaker and Habib Majali, Jordan's first Armed Forces commander-in-chief.

Negotiators say only by controlling the land can they ensure self-rule develop into full independence.

He is a graduate of the Royal Military College in Jordan, but he attended several military courses at British and American colleges.

(Continued on page 5)



## Peace train should be put back on track — Hawatmeh

By Saimi Atiyeh

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The "peace train" that just left the Madrid station should be put on the right track if it is to reach the "proper destination" where Palestinian national rights are met according to international legitimacy, a senior leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Tuesday.

The leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Nayeef Hawatmeh, said that it was not too late to reformulate the Palestinian delegation to the U.S.-Soviet sponsored peace process to include Palestinian representation from the diaspora and from Arab Jerusalem.

"The Americans are not suggesting statehood for Palestinians," he said.

He derided the public relations coup that Mr. Husseini and others who went to Madrid achieved by putting the Palestinian problem before the world's

"These victories will be meaningless in a closed room with Israeli delegates," Mr. Hawatmeh said.

The two men's arguments are repeated daily in the West Bank and Gaza where, after the nearly four-year uprising against Israel, many people see autonomy as at least a period of quiet and, possibly, an opening to peace.

Others consider the offer of limited self-rule only an Israeli ruse aimed at ending the intifada while keeping control of the land.

The Palestinians' emotional responses to these arguments also surfaced at the Bethlehem debate. Mr. Husseini had to quiet supporters who chanted "Arab Palestine" and waved a poster of Mr. Arafat.

"The idea is that these talks can play a very important role in facilitating the main negotiations," said one administration official who asked not to be identified.

"Baker would if possible make it a big event, a significant event that once again gives a sense of momentum and the breaking of taboos while creating an international environment of support for the peace process," he said.

The talks would probably extend over years since it will be difficult to deal seriously with many of the problems until real peace begins to be established in the Middle East.

But Mr. Baker wants to give them real momentum at the outset to demonstrate that the United States is already thinking ahead into a post-crisis era, the official said.

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(Continued on page 5)

ri last June.

For the first time since 1957 a prime minister, in this case Mr. Masri, was able to win the support and involvement of the representatives of the left, pan-Arab nationalists, liberals and the strong professional unions.

The alliance is also expected to leave the question of parliamentary confidence up to the individual decisions of its nine deputies if the group failed on reaching a consensus prior to the convening of Parliament next month.

JANDA's support reflects dissatisfaction with the cabinet's performance combined with fear that any government failure will strengthen forces and trends that oppose wider political freedoms in the country.

Peace talks with Israel, a widely perceived lack of progress towards democratisation and recent economic austerity measures are the main factors that threaten to put an end for the alliance to bring together the coalition cabinet of Mr. Masri.

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## Afghan rebels say Russia backs them

MOSCOW (AP) — Afghan rebel official said Monday that Russian Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi told him he supported the rebels' armed struggle against the Kremlin-backed government in Kabul.

"Mr. Rutskoi said the establishment of an Islamic government in Afghanistan is guaranteed," Masood Khalim said after he and 10 other visiting Afghan rebel leaders met with Mr. Rutskoi.

A spokesman for Mr. Rutskoi's office said Monday that the vice-president would not comment on the ongoing meetings with the Afghan representatives until later.

Soviet leaders long have backed President Rukhbarullah's government, but Mr. Rutskoi's apparent expression of support for the rebels could mean the powerful republic has adopted a new policy for Afghanistan.

Mr. Rutskoi is a veteran of the Afghan war. As a pilot, he was shot down in Afghanistan, captured by rebels and later released as part of a prisoner exchange.

Moscow committed more than 100,000 troops to Afghanistan to help the Kabul government fight the rebels. The last Soviet troops withdrew in 1989.

Spurred by a new U.S.-Soviet peace plan, the rebels arrived Sunday for talks aimed at ending the rebels' 12-year-old civil war with Kremlin-backed forces.

They are the first direct talks in Moscow between Soviet officials and the rebel "transitional government" fighting Mr. Nasibullah.

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to halt

all arms supplies to the country and help organize elections under the new peace plan.

Burhanuddin Rabani, head of the rebel delegation, said Mr. Rutskoi repeated assurances that Russia will stop sending weapons to prop up Mr. Nasibullah's forces.

"We want to turn over a new page in our relations with Russia," Mr. Rabani said during a meeting with mothers of soldiers missing in action or taken prisoner during the 10-year Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"We will work towards the freeing of the Soviet prisoners," he added.

Soviet and Russian officials say more than 300 Soviet prisoners of war are still being held by the Mujahedeen rebels.

The rebels have fought successive Kremlin-backed governments installed after the 1979 Soviet invasion. They have been backed mainly by Pakistan, Iran and the United States.

Mr. Rabani said he brought a list of 11,000 missing Afghan soldiers "whom we assume are POWs (prisoners of war)," he said.

"But we don't in any way make this a precondition for liberating the Soviet prisoners," Mr. Rabani added. "We will free them without any sort of exchange."

The rebel delegation was to meet Tuesday with Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin and Wednesday with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

U.S. officials say more than one million Afghans have been killed in the war and about five million total refugees, including about three million in Pakistan and 1.9 million in Iran.

## Pakistan welcomes Iranian offer

ISLAMABAD, (R) — Pakistan welcomes an Iranian offer to mediate between India and Pakistan over the disputed Himalayan region of Kashmir, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said Tuesday.

Islamabad welcomed any effort to solve the Kashmir problem in accordance with United Nations resolutions calling for a plebiscite to let Kashmiris to decide if they want to be part of Pakistan or India, he told the official APP news agency.

Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani reportedly offered to mediate during talks with Indian Foreign Minister Madhavji Solanki in Tehran Monday.

India, which blames Pakistan for a secessionist uprising by Kashmiris in its Jammu and Kashmir state has previously refused to consider mediation.

Pakistan denies fomenting the rebellion in which nearly 4,000 people have died since January last year. Kashmir remains the major obstacle to normal relations between the neighboring countries.

They have fought two of their three wars since independence from Britain in 1947 over Kashmir. Two-thirds of Kashmir is controlled by India, one-third by Pakistan.

Pakistan denies report

Mr. Sharif also denied reports Tuesday that his government had offered to help Iran rebuild a nuclear research reactor.

"No such thing is under consideration," APP quoted him as saying at the opening of an industrial exhibition.

Press reports Tuesday quoted Pakistani scientists as saying they were capable of helping Iran extend the life of a research reactor, after re-building a Pakistani one set up by the United States during the 1960s.

Washington stopped all military and economic aid to Pakistan a year ago because of worries that it was trying to develop nuclear weapons.

A senior U.S. State Department official in charge of security affairs, Reginald Bartolomeow, is due in Pakistan next week for talks on the nuclear row.

Any suggestion that Pakistan might be cooperating with Iran in nuclear matters would be likely to increase U.S. concern.

Iran, India sign accords

India and Iran have signed agreements to promote diplomatic ties, regional cooperation and trade, Tehran Radio reported.

It said India's Solanki signed the five accords on Monday with his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati at the end of a four-day visit to Tehran.

"Trade between the two countries will be considerably increased," said the radio.

One of the agreements provided for cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between India and Iran from 1991 to 1994.

The radio quoted Mr. Velayati as saying Indian delegations would be visiting Iran within a month to follow up questions discussed.

It was not clear if the two others already in police custody also are Hezbollah members.

## Counterfeiting ring cracked, forgers arrested in Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Undercover security agents have cracked a major counterfeiting ring forging Lebanese and European passports, entry visas for the United States and university degrees, a police spokesman said Tuesday.

Two forgers were arrested, said the spokesman. But the ringleader and his chief assistant remain at large.

Police had reported that forgers were arrested in a security crackdown on Oct. 22, but provided no details of their activities or identities.

After the interrogations were completed Tuesday, the news blackout was lifted, said the spokesman.

He identified those arrested as Ghaleb Rai and Yousef Rkein, both Lebanese.

Posing as potential clients, the security agents had been monitoring Mr. Rai and Mr. Rkein for several weeks, visiting them often in their separate apartments. On Oct. 22, they finally arrested them while proudly displaying some of their products, the spokesman said.

The documents included 12 Lebanese, four Danish and three Cypriot passports; 150 forged Palestinian refugees identity cards; and 36 Lebanese university degrees in law, political science, business administration, Arabic, English and French literature.

The security agents also found six visa stamps bearing the insignia of the United States embassy in Nicosia, Cyprus, and two of

the Lebanese embassy in Stockholm.

The spokesman would not say how many forged visas, passports and college degrees might already be in use, and refused to go into details of the interrogation.

But he said all countries that might be affected by the forged documents have been notified through diplomatic channels.

He said international counterfeiting experts were secretly flown to Beirut in recent days to help immigration officers at various entry points and airline employees at check-in counters at the airport detect forged visas and passports.

Also, the internal security department purchased "ultraviolet scanning equipment" that detect forgeries, the spokesman said.

The ringleader, identified by police as Yousef Nawfal, ran a printing press. He was believed hiding inside the Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp in southern Lebanon since the arrest of his accomplices in Beirut, the spokesman said.

But there was no word of the whereabouts of the fourth member of the group, Hassan Karaki.

Mr. Karaki, the police spokesman said, is an active member of the Hezbollah, which is believed to be the parent organization of smaller factions holding most of the Western hostages held in Lebanon.

It was not clear if the two others already in police custody also are Hezbollah members.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

**PROGRAMME TWO**

18:00 ... Le Monde est à Vous

19:00 ... News in French

19:15 ... Azimat

19:30 ... News in Arabic

20:20 ... News in Arabic

21:10 ... News in Arabic

22:00 ... News in English

22:20 ... Equal Justice

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr (Sunrise) 04:00

Dhuhr (Noon) 12:00

Asr (Afternoon) 14:15

Magrib (Evening) 16:45

Isha (Night) 18:00

**CHURCHES**

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swieifieh, Tel. 510740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 532785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Assumption Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 641757

Teresian Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Assumption Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771351

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261

St. Stephen Church Tel. 771751

Armenian International Church Tel. 658323

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 652365

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 623324, 654932

Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691

**WEATHER**

Weather supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Slight drop in temperatures will take place and some clouds will appear at various altitudes. Wind will be moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm. Min/max. temp. 9/20

Aqaba 14/25

Deserts 8/21

Jordan Valley 15/26

Yeruwen's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 27. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent

## Iran offers to free PoWs, wants Iraq to reciprocate

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iran told the U.N. secretary-general Monday it was willing to release all remaining Iraqi prisoners captured during the Iran-Iraq war and called for reciprocal action by Iraq, the spokesman for Iran's U.N. mission said.

The offer was made at a meeting between Iranian U.N. Representative Kamal Kharrazi and Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The spokesman said he did not know how many Iraqi prisoners were still held by Iran. Tehran had sent Iraq a list of some 5,000 Iranians that it says are still being held in Iraq, he added.

Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani reportedly offered to mediate during talks with Indian Foreign Minister Madhavji Solanki in Tehran Monday.

India, which blames Pakistan for a secessionist uprising by Kashmiris in its Jammu and Kashmir state has previously refused to consider mediation.

Iran and GCC members have fought two of their three wars since independence from Britain in 1947 over Kashmir. Two-thirds of Kashmir is controlled by India, one-third by Pakistan.

Each of the four main contractors — who say they are owed a total of \$66 million — signed a letter which was delivered to GCC Secretary General Abdallah Bishara Tuesday, the sources said.

Mr. Sharif also denied reports Tuesday that his government had offered to help Iran rebuild a nuclear research reactor.

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## Researchers differ on Dead Sea scrolls' meaning

CINCINNATI (AP) — A researcher who has spent 15 years translating the Dead Sea scrolls says a California professor was wrong to conclude that the text referred to a leader of a congregation "will kill an enemy of Israel at the end of recorded history when the Messiah would come."

The

## Youth conference to address region's problems

AMMAN (Petra) — An international youth conference will be held at the International Baccalaureate school on Nov. 24 with some 130 youths attending.

Mohammad Ulayyan, head of the preparatory committee for the conference, who is also president of the Students Council at the school, said the conference will discuss a number of subjects on the history of Jordan and the Middle East. It will also address the role of international organisations in dealing with local issues such as problems of the environment; water shortages and the difficulties encountered by Jordan and other Middle East countries.

He added that conferees will exchange ideas on means of solving problems facing the youth, and forging closer cooperation among world youth to contribute towards ensuring a better future for the coming generations.

The conference aims, among other things, at orienting the youth on Jordan, its economic and political life, its history and role in the region as well as its tourist attractions.

Taking part in the six-day conference are 130 youths from Jordan, Syria, Bahrain, Germany, India, Kenya, America, Tanzania, Belgium, Greece, Malaysia, Singapore and Pakistan.



University of Jordan President Fawzi Gharaibeh Tuesday discusses with Arab cultural attaches ways of addressing the problems of non-Jordanian Arab students

## University official discusses problems of non-Jordanian students

AMMAN (J.T.) — University of Jordan President Fawzi Gharaibeh Tuesday exchanged views with a number of Arab cultural attaches and advisors accredited to Jordan on means of overcoming difficulties facing the 1,548 Arab students who are attending the university.

Dr. Gharaibeh voiced the university's wish to provide all the necessary facilities and to help these students overcome any problems they may face. He also stressed the need for continuing coordination and cooperation between the Arab cultural attaches and the university, adding that the university welcomes coordination with them in areas of

interest to students such as registration issues and reports on students' performance.

He called on the attaches and advisors to periodically meet with the students of their respective countries who are attending classes here to define their problems in preparation for discussing them with the university.

The meeting was attended by the University Vice-President for Administrative Affairs Sulaiman Arabyati, Dean of the Student Affairs Department Mohammad Khreisat and Director of the Admission and Registration Department Abdul Hamid Al Sabagh.

Later, the attaches visited the university library and the student activities compound where they were briefed on the various services provided to students at the university.

Also Tuesday, the university vice-president for scientific affairs, Mohammad Al Majoni, received the scientific attaché at the Italian Foreign Ministry Michele Miele and Giovanni Benenati from the Italian embassy's cultural department.

Discussions during the meeting focused on means of enhancing scopes of scientific cooperation between the university and the Italian universities.

## Mohammad's Army prosecutor calls for stiff penalties

By Ahmad Kreishan  
Special to the Jordan Times

ment in Berlin, has impressed upon RJ management the potential of that route, Mr. Dabbas said. "Very soon it will be one of the most important cities in Europe," he said.

Jakarta, he said, is attractive because Indonesia is a major country with a huge Muslim population. At the same time, he added, Royal Jordanian flights to south east Asia are limited, restricting its drawing power in that market. "So it's definitely a very viable market to operate in," he said.

"The routes we have started are doing very well," Mr. Dabbas said. "Especially the route to Colombo."

While it is still early to determine the success of the recently-inaugurated route to Toronto, he said that bookings were "excellent."

Jakarta and Berlin have drawn RJ officials' interest for different reasons, but both promise to allow Royal Jordanian to penetrate new surrounding markets.

The reunification of Germany, coupled with the decision to seat the new government

is also a factor in RJ's interest in Berlin, has impressed upon RJ management the potential of that route, Mr. Dabbas said. "Very soon it will be one of the most important cities in Europe," he said.

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The slow pace of expansion being undertaken by Royal Jordanian is partly a result of its recent financial troubles.

Plagued by losses from the Gulf war and the resulting high insurance premiums and fuel prices, RJ officials estimated losses to be near \$100 million.

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The prosecutor, Major Muhammed Hijazi, said the defendants had been charged with trying to change the country's constitution through illegitimate means, possession of explosives, hand grenades, and automatic weapons they had been using or planning to use in terrorist activities, attempting to kill several citizens by planting bombs under their cars and raising money in an illegal manner to finance their operations.

The prosecutor cited the testimonies of several witnesses supporting these charges and the confession of the defendants themselves to committing such actions.

He said that police officer, Issa Al Naji's testimony had agreed with the statement of the first defendant, Fuad Danesh, and the fourth defendant, Mustafa, who had told the court that they had planted explosives under the witness' car last July.

The prosecutor also cited testimony by witness Nancy Haddad who had told the court that last January she suffered severe injuries in a car bomb blast in front of her home at the Ghandawee neighbourhood near Wadi Seer.

He said the first, second and third defendants had admitted that they had planted the explosives under the Haddad family car which later went off.

In November of last year, a liquor store at Yarmouk Street of Amman was attacked by automatic fire causing the loss of most of the store's contents, according to the witness and store owner Walid Latif.

The liquor store episode was corroborated by the testimonies given by the second, fifth, sixth and eighth defendants.

Another witness, Khalil Amin Ali, owner of the Jordan Blue Up Club and Restaurant at Biader Wadi Seer, told the court that someone had poured gasoline into the restaurant and set the place on fire. This was identical to a statement of the first witness, Fuad Danesh, the court prosecutor said.

The court judge, Yonse Faouri, adjourned the session until next Monday.

### Minister reviews ties with S. Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Abdul Karim Al Kabariti Monday received at the ministry the South Korean ambassador to Jordan and discussed with him scopes of cooperation between Jordan and South Korea and the prospects of launching promotion campaigns in Korea to acquaint the public with Jordan's touristic attractions.

## 300 workers threatened with loss of jobs because of consumer tax

By Elia Nasrallah  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter and agency dispatches

AMMAN — The consumer tax imposed on Jordanian factories producing national products took its first toll Tuesday when at least 300 workers employed in the food industries were either laid off or warned that their dismissal was imminent.

The affected workers gathered in front of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Union (FJLU) Tuesday in protest against their dismissal or imminent lay-off, calling on the federation to intervene on their behalf and ensure their rights.

According to the protesters, the measures for further layoffs were being discussed and factory owners attributed the measure to the newly-imposed consumer tax, which was considered a severe blow to local industries.

Federation Secretary General Abdul Halim Khaddam said that his office was not informed of any dismissals. "We think the workers were

full," said Mr. Khaddam.

He said that the federation council had decided not to interfere in the dispute which concerns the industrial businesses and the government alone.

Meanwhile, Jordanian communists on Tuesday attacked government austerity measures raising import duties and the price of bread.

Some officials fear Jordan could face popular unrest because of lower living standards, increasing poverty and rising unemployment — estimated at one-third of the work force.

The Kingdom, acting under IMF directives, is trying to slash its \$8 billion foreign debt and revive its aid-dependent economy.

The government announced on Sunday that bread, the main diet of Jordan's poor, will be added to the list of commodities subsidised only for those with ration cards.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Ali Abu Raghib said that his measure would save about JD 5 million a year.

The move was immediately

attacked by local newspapers and some parliament deputies.

"By the end of the year if the government continued on the same track there will be dozens of coupons in the pocket of each citizen but his other pocket will be empty of money," said a Sawi Al Shaab communist.

On November 4, the government raised taxes on imported luxury items such as cosmetics and alcohol, while cutting customs duties by 10 per cent on 205 basic imported items such as shoes and school books.

Jordan's Finance Minister and Central Bank governor have refused to comment on the austerity measures included in the International Monetary Fund agreement drafted in October.

Jordan's 1991 spending on subsidies will be about JD 60 million — mostly for bread, but also rice, sugar, milk and animal fodder.

Next year's still unpublished budget is expected to allocate JD 40 million for food subsidies.



Abdul Halim Khaddam

told by the factory owners that they would be dismissed so that they would create a situation through which they can exercise pressure on the government to force it to rescind its measure concerning the imposition of the consumer tax," he said in a statement to the Jordan Times.

"Even if workers get dismissed, or if the factories are closed temporarily by their owners in their show of protest against or in support of their stand over the consumer tax issue, the federation would insist that workers get paid in

## Desert safari participants near destination

By Ziyad Al Shafee  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — Wednesday will be the last day of a week-long car race involving Spanish and Arab competitors heading for Aqaba from Amman following desert routes spotted by desert castles and other archaeological sites.

The participants, together with a group of journalists and camera crews following the race, arrived in the ancient Nabatean city of Petra and were scheduled to continue the safari to Wadi Rum before reaching the port city Thursday.

The participants have already visited the Dead Sea, the Zarqa Ma'in spa south of Madaba and the southern city of Karak on their way to Aqaba, according to a statement by the organisers, the Spanish magazine El Sol and the Ministry of Tourism.

The 68-member group is making the trip as part of the Ministry of Tourism's drive to market Jordan abroad, to the participants.

The car race, part of the Kingdom's celebrations marking His Majesty King Hussein's birthday Thursday, was filmed and telecast to Spanish viewers in Spain together with the various archaeological and tourist sites the competitors were passing by during the race.

Members of the group interviewed by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, expressed their deep impression with Jordan's archaeological treasures, its hospitable people and the wonderful weather. They said that they had been enjoying the visits to different areas in the Kingdom.

The rally was organised through the efforts of the Ministry of Tourism working in conjunction with the national air carrier, Royal Jordanian Airlines (RJ) and tour operators from Jordan and Spain.

The Spanish El Sol magazine had organised a similar race in Morocco last year.

## Programme to involve schools in community

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), is embarking on a \$41,000 pilot project aimed at enhancing the role of schools in development of human resources, according to Director General of Education at the ministry Thoqan Obaidat.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Obaidat said 30 schools will be used for the purpose of the project. He noted that the ministry will prepare a practical training manual and will direct headmasters of the schools involved to play an active role in promoting the project.

## French team winds up study on how to preserve Petra rocks

By Nur Sati  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A three-member French scientific team has wound up a two-week study in Jordan and left for home to embark on laboratory tests and further studies designed to determine the harmful elements affecting the rocks of the ancient Nabatean city of Petra.

The team, which will head to France, will take the samples at different levels of the tomb.

"We chose this tomb to conduct the study because it represents all types of mineralogical evolution in Petra," Mr. Deletie said.

Because the rocks in Petra are ancient, it is necessary to find out the exact speed of the rock erosion, so that the team can apply a treatment that complements the evolution.

"There is a rock very similar to that of Petra in the north east of France, he said. "We have studied that rock during a period of one year and I think we can use the results of the sand stone on the treatment of the Petra rocks," Mr. Deletie said.

The treatment will be local and can take about a few hours to take effect, according to Mr. Deletie. "We will begin the treatment of the rocks on the samples we took and then apply it to specific areas in Petra."

## WHAT'S GOING ON

★ Exhibition entitled "The Arab Traditional House, Selected Items of our Heritage" by Hana Sadeq Burdon at Balsina Gallery, Gardens Street.

★ Exhibition of traditional embroidery and handmade items at the Marriott Hotel.

★ Exhibition entitled "Graphic Arts of the '60s" (from the Federal Republic of Germany) at the

Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation gallery (open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

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Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

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## Shamir's new tune

THERE is really nothing new in Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's announcement Monday that Israel will not relinquish the Arab occupied territories come rain or sunshine. What is strange about it is that it was coined on the premise that Israeli territory is just too small for comfort and cannot therefore be yielded back to the Arabs. "We need the necessary minimum of space," Shamir was quoted as saying at a meeting with the visiting South African President F.W. De Klerk, "because Israel's measurements are small."

The Israeli prime minister would have been more correct in rationalising his country's design on Arab territories according to his own small perspective on the ongoing peace process. But this is besides the point. The latest rendition by the Israeli prime minister on the prospects for peace in the Middle East may have been intended to send chills across the Israeli-Arab Armistice lines and appease his own Likud constituency who have panicked lately at the prospects of having to trade land for peace. One has got to view Shamir's hard line posture on the peace process also against the background of his struggle for the continued leadership of the Likud bloc and for keeping the premiership. In this context the Israeli leader may be targeting Ariel Sharon who by some accounts at least is coveting Shamir's place. The Israeli establishment has hitherto been advancing biblical reasons for holding on to the West Bank including East Jerusalem. The shifting of emphasis to space rather than to the Old Testament could therefore also be seen as a prelude to the next stage of negotiations with the Arab side where the issue of security and secure borders can be expected to figure highly on Israel's agenda. This may explain in part also the timing of the Israeli Knesset's latest resolution calling the Syrian Golan Heights non-negotiable and demanding unabated colonisation of the strategic plateau. As territorial compromises appear to be the name of the game in the next round of Arab-Israeli talks, Shamir must be aiming to strengthen his bargaining position vis-à-vis the Arab territories with a view to weakening Arab insistence that their territories be handed back in toto within the framework of any permanent peace accords that could emerge from the peace process.

What all these ominous developments boil down to is that the Arab parties to the negotiating peace process are up against a formidable negotiating partner who is determined to call for more and more Arab compromises including territorial ones. The Arab rebuttal must be loud and clear: The Palestinians have already made many territorial compromises, first within the framework of the partition plan of 1947, and secondly when they also accepted U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. Any additional compromises from the Arab camp would render any peace agreement a suspect and not worthy of the ink it is written in.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL BAI'AT Arabic daily Tuesday called on the Arab and Muslim countries to unite and end the current blockade imposed on Iraq if the United States fails to impose the international legitimacy and U.N. Security Council resolutions on Israel. At least, this can be done by the Arabs and Muslims whether they support or oppose the peace process under the U.N.-Soviet umbrella, the paper added. It is unreasonable to watch the Iraqis killed and the Palestinians continuing to suffer because of a double standard policy that is being exercised in the name of the United Nations and the international legality, said the paper. The paper said that it took the world community 42 years before taking a small step towards resolving the Palestinian problem and nothing has been done yet to force the Israelis to comply with the U.N. resolutions. The Arabs and Muslims should seize the opportunity of the peace process and play their cards well so as to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolutions and guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, called the paper. It said that it is not true that the Arabs and Muslims do not hold any cards for negotiations and that it is enough to remind the Americans of their aggression on Iraq to force that country to respect the international legality to ensure the success of their quest to achieve a just and durable peace that entails full withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands. The paper said that unless that happens, the Arabs and Muslims should not hesitate to end the blockade on the blockade on the Iraqi people who have been unjustly suffering in the name of the international legitimacy.

WHAT the Arabs understand is that President Bush's initiative, which was based on the international legitimacy and U.N. Security Council resolutions, will be implemented in full; and therefore they expect the Bush administration to honour its promises and help re-establish a lasting peace in the Middle East, said Sawi Al Shabab daily Tuesday. The paper, however, drew attention to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's statement Monday in which he told the visiting South African president that the Jewish state was holding on to the occupied Arab territories and totally rejected the idea of exchanging land for peace with the Arab states. With this statement, said the paper, Shamir has openly declared his government's intentions and reaffirmed its hardened position which was earlier displayed at the Madrid conference. The paper said that the Israelis have obviously prepared their evil plans to sabotage the peace process and have prepared land mines to abort the negotiations over the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions. If the Israelis do not see the changing world and are not aware of the new situations and the need to build a new world order, said the paper, it is the duty of the United States to see to it that Mr. Shamir and his government comply with the international legitimacy, carry out U.N. resolutions and end their occupation of Arab land.

## Economic Forum

# Treading on a minefield?

I STRONGLY feel these days that the economic policy of Jordan is roaming in a minefield and I am really disheartened by the socio-economic ramifications that might follow. I do pray that our economic policy managers find their way safely through that land although I cannot see how.

The point is that these managers have started experimenting with more of the medicines of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) before clearing the awful stock of economic problems which have been straining every nerve of our society and economy, namely high costs of living, unemployment and inadequate growth rates. It is very well known that they are not embarking on the new measures out of their choice or liking. But this, unfortunately, is not a satisfactory consolation because it does not change the final outcome.

The new measures relating to lifting or reducing subsidies on certain consumer goods, imposing value added tax on some domestic products and cutting tariff rates on a variety of imports may make things worse although they could contribute to the improvement of the fiscal position. It looks as though the 1988 story of currency devaluation is about to be played all over again. In those days we were facing economic hardships and some of us thought that devaluation of the dinar will be the elixir for a very glorious economic life. We devalued our currency and the hardships ballooned into a crisis which shocked the very foundations of our economy and society.

Contrary to advanced countries, developing countries lack the sophistication and weapons needed to impose economic discipline, especially in the field of prices. Thus in the case of currency devaluation, for example, prices climb up by more than the percentage of devaluation and thereby outweigh the competitive edge supposed to be given to domestic products. Likewise, the lifting or cutting of subsidies on certain consumer items will spark a price rise that will spill out into the whole economy and serve as a pretext for wholesalers and retailers of all kinds of goods and services to push up their prices. Once the inflation spiral starts, it will be most difficult to stop because the stage will have been set for it and its very movement needs time to work itself out.

Inflation will inevitably soar, the impact of the purposed wage increase will be more than neutralised and we will end up in a worse shape. And it will be difficult in this case to talk about reducing the budget deficit in the longer run because the government itself is the biggest consumer and has now to spend more to acquire the same goods and services as used to buy.

The simultaneous imposition of consumer tax on domestic products and the reduction in customs duties on imported goods was a mistake, at least in the tactical sense, because it served a painful notice that the doctrine of free international trade and thereby the interests of great economic powers come first. No domestic manufacturer who has been deafened by the rhetoric on protecting national industries and encouraging investment will be

able to comprehend and later accept the notion that these measures are needed to avoid the distortion of world markets on which the free trade dogma is based. (And who blames him?).

The saddest consolation for domestic manufacturers is to tell them that the new measures will motivate them to improve their competitiveness. Such improvement does not happen overnight but takes years to be accomplished because it is firmly tied to the structural make-up of industries. The crucial question therefore is what and how the very survival of domestic enterprises is going to be guaranteed until that improvement materialises. Most probably some of them will not survive; this implies the destruction of both capital formation (past investments) and jobs. (Remember the unemployment problem?).

The reduction of tariff rates on imported products was wrong and, because it was coupled with more tax on domestic products, was most provocative. It, moreover, stimulates imports in a country whose economic crisis originated in high import levels. More imports mean lower growth rates as well. (Remember our inadequate growth rate?). The IMF people were not wise to demand or insist on it. But, anyhow, these people never claimed to be the best brains; they made a point and apparently we picked it up.

Again, the economic policy of Jordan is trading a minefield and needs utmost discretion and a lot of prayers and luck to walk safely out of it.

By Dr. Abdalla Malki

## What price forcible Kuwaiti liberation?

By M.S. Rajan

IT is good that Kuwait is free so soon. Many other states/people have had to wait for their freedom much longer (if not indefinitely). No doubt, Kuwaitis have had to pay a heavy price for their liberation, but, it seems, the rest of the world had to pay a much heavier price still!

No one is opposed, or could be opposed, to the independence of Kuwait (or any other state). It deserved it as much as any other. The question is only whether the manner of its liberation from Iraqi invasion/occupation is worth the terrible price paid by Kuwait and other nations of the world. A sovereign, independent, state for many years, a member of the United Nations, of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), of the Arab League, and many other international organisations and movements—Kuwait is entitled to that independence, and the right of self-defence too of that independence—but at what price to itself and many other states?

Was the quick liberation of Kuwait worth the price for the havoc caused by the war to Kuwait itself (apart from what the havoc it has caused for Iraq)?

The terrible havoc caused to liberate Kuwait has almost very little to do with the Kuwait before Iraqi occupation, except for territory. Preliminary press reports have indicated the high price Kuwait and Kuwaitis paid for their liberation by the coalition forces—in men and materials. It will take some years, and a lot of money (estimated to be \$100 billion), for reconstructing the war-damaged Kuwait. Couldn't Kuwait have waited for peaceful liberation from Iraqi occupation—which, of course, would have taken, some months, if not years?

That Kuwait would become free again was, I believe, never in question, because there was worldwide condemnation of Iraqi aggression/occupation of Kuwait, including by other Arab states—by the United Nations, by the NAM, by the Western and Eastern States (including the Soviet Union). Indeed, it is difficult to recall any other issue in history which received so unanimous backing.

That Kuwait and Kuwaitis

wanted quick liberation from Iraqi occupation, is perfectly understandable, and reasonable too, but could they not have foreseen the terrible consequences of liberation urgently and by a multinational force? Would they not have done better by waiting for peaceful liberation, which would have taken a little longer; that would have, on balance, been better for the country and the people. After all, in human affairs, decisions by nations or individuals are taken on the formula of balance of advantage and for achieving objectives over a period, not instantly and at a higher price than a nation or an individual is willing to pay? That Kuwait is able and willing to pay this price (because of its wealth) does not mean that all the Kuwaitis were/were willing to endure the terrible human suffering they had to go through.

"The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and its liberation by a multinational force has churned up the somewhat stable inter-state relations in the post-Cold War world. The ongoing détente and its worldwide beneficial impacts have nearly vanished."

What, then, was the reason or justification for its quick and forcible liberation? It makes little sense—in terms of the terrible worldwide, long term, consequences of international community bas to suffer, a part from what Kuwait and Kuwaitis are suffering.

Consequences to other nations

The war for the liberation of Kuwait has had far-reaching consequences to many other nations and for the system and trends in international relations. This, despite the tremendous and even unique solidarity shown by the world community with the cause of freedom of Kuwait and its people. These other nations have become innocent, and bapless, victims of Kuwait's insistent

desire for quick and forcible liberation from Iraqi occupation. The liberation might have achieved immense (and understandable) sentimental satisfaction for Kuwaitis, but would they care to assess the equally immense harm done to the rest of the world, including the solidarity of Kuwait and their causes?

The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and its liberation by a multinational force has churned up the somewhat stable inter-state relations in the post-Cold War world. The ongoing détente and its worldwide beneficial impacts have nearly vanished. It has led to a sort of entente between the United States and the Soviet Union at the cost of upsetting many other large and/or smaller nations. The hoped for, incipient, multipolar world has been nearly destroyed. It has even resulted in paralysing a bipolar world, which, in retrospect, seems now far better than the "unipolar" world Kuwaiti liberation has ended up. This new "world order" is potentially destructive of the "sovereign equality" of members of the United Nations guaranteed by the world organisation. There would be hardly any "checks and balances" to the hegemony of the United States over the rest of the world community. The U.S.-led unilateral forces in the Gulf have already demonstrated how the U.N. Security Council's limited mandate on the liberation of Kuwait is no constraint on their extension of the war to achieve their motivated desire of other, illegitimate, objectives, such as destruction of Iraq's political and economic infrastructure, and even the possible overthrow of the Iraqi President, Saddam Hussein.

Because of the disagreement of the Soviet Union with the United States on the extension by the latter of the limited U.N. mandate to seek wider U.N. national objectives in the Gulf area (and the U.S. rejection of Soviet peace initiative on the Gulf war too), there is now a powerful factor (though only potential for the time being) for the revival of the cold war between the two great powers. This is besides some other likely contributory causes for the revival of the cold war—the struggle of the three Baltic states for independence backed

by U.S. public opinion, the Soviet alarm at the demonstrative success (for the first time) of the use of new sophisticated arms by the United States, the likely U.S./Western domination of West Asia after the liberation of Kuwait and so on.

The liberation of Kuwait by force worth this terrible price for the world community?

The Kuwaiti liberation question has reactivated, only ostensibly though, the United Nations after the new détente, but, in fact, throttled it (especially the great power-dominated, Security Council). Indeed, the manner in which the United States railroaded in the Security Council the dozen resolutions in a short period on the liberation of Kuwait, not only frustrated the optimism of students of international relations/organisations about the revival (after a long slumber) of the activities of the world organisations as one of the beneficial consequences of the new détente, but, more seriously, it is likely to subvert and endanger the organisation by the bamboozling tactics of the United States in getting through the organisation resolutions which essentially promoted the unilateral interests of this lone super power (and its allies/friends).

The barbary consequences of forcible liberation of Kuwait include the destruction of the cause of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the unlikely possibility, ever, of the establishment of the state of Palestine in the Israeli-occupied territories—a major objective of not only the Arab states, but, also many others. What is sad, this result has been, indirectly, brought about by the Arab states, themselves, notably Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the GCC states.

One other incidental result of the liberation of Kuwait is the enormous strengthening of Israel, economically and militarily, by its traditional supporter, the United States. The fact that Mr. Saddam Hussein, convincingly attempted to link the vacation of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait with the vacation by Israel of the occupied Arab territories, has diverted the world's attention from the Israeli exploitation of the Gulf war for its own political, military, aggrandisement, to the area. U.S. forces, which cannot be easily withdrawn, will be left. It will be difficult to get the Arab states, especially the so-called "moderates" to their inter-

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## Injuries hit Poland's chances against England

WARSAW (R) — Poland's prospects of beating England to qualify at their expense for the European Championship finals have been undermined by injuries to their first-choice keeper and an experienced defender.

Goalkeeper Jozef Wandzik, who plays for Panathinaikos in Greece, and Glasgow Celtic defender Dariusz Wdowczyk are both extremely doubtful with back injuries.

Poland, who denied England a place in the 1974 World Cup finals with a 1-1 draw at Wembley, have never scored against them in four games since, but coach Andrzej Strejlan believes his strikers are more capable of ending that dismal record in Poznan Wednesday.

"It will be all about scoring the first goal," Strejlan said. "I am sure England will try to grip us by the throat from the very start but we know how to cope with that."

"I am sure that my boys will be as valiant as they were against Ireland," Strejlan said. Poland held Ireland to 3-3 draw in October after coming back from 3-1 down in the last 15 minutes.

If Poland win they will still need Turkey to deny Ireland victory in Istanbul to be certain of qualifying for the finals in Sweden.

Despite a series of injuries to key players which look like forcing England to give up to two players, manager Graham Taylor expects to gain the point they can score."

The last time England played in Poland they drew 0-0 to qualify for the 1990 World Cup finals.

Win may not be enough for Irish

Ireland play Turkey Wednesday aware that their hopes of reaching the European Championship finals depend as much on England as themselves.

Ireland could go through on goal difference if they and the Poles win.

Although the two ties are being played at the same time, Ireland manager Jack Charlton, a former England international, will not be relaying any information about the Poznan game to his players.

"That might only confuse things. I certainly won't be ranting and raving on the line about how England are doing. I will just make sure we concentrate on the task of beating Turkey," he said.

The Turks have yet to score a goal in five group matches and have already switched their focus to the 1994 World Cup.

But Coach Sepp Piontek said his players intended to take the game to the Irish, who beat them 5-0 in October.

Irish striker Niall Quinn flew home from Turkey Tuesday with an ankle injury, dealing a further blow to Charlton's injury-depleted team.

Romanians risk being left in the dark

Romanian and Swiss soccer fans could be left stranded in a darkened city after watching a crucial European Championship tie Wednesday.

UEFA, mindful that any of three countries could still qualify for the finals, ordered the Group

2 match between Romania and Switzerland in Bucharest to be played at the same time as Scotland's tie against San Marino.

That has meant three changes to the kick-off time, with UEFA finally settling on a 1900 GMT start.

Romanian Federation chief Mircea Sandu said the 2100 local time start was hard because of the country's chronic energy crisis which restricts night-time public transport and limits the electricity supply.

"It's the first time in our history that a match is being staged so late at night," Mr. Sandu said. "But we've taken every possible step to ensure the best conditions."

That should ensure that the floodlights stay on throughout the match.

Romanian trainer Mircea Radulescu said: "We hit snags in our final training because some foreign clubs where our best boys play didn't understand the importance of this match."

He said Bayer Leverkusen midfielder Ionut Lutescu did not return home until Monday. Nine of the squad, captained by Real Madrid midfielder Gheorghe Hagi, play abroad.

Switzerland lead the group on 10 points, one ahead of Scotland. A draw in Bucharest should see Switzerland through to the finals but Romania, on seven points, could qualify if they won Wednesday and beat Bulgaria in their final match.

Sacchi delays naming team

Arrigo Sacchi kept fans guessing over his new-look Italian side on the eve of their European Soccer Championship Group 3 qualifier against Norway in Genoa.

Sacchi, who replaced World Cup coach Azzeglio Vicini, is expected to encourage Italy to play the attractive, attacking football that carried his former AC Milan side to European Cup glory in 1989 and 1990.

Italy have only a mathematical chance of qualifying for the finals after a 2-1 defeat in Norway in June and Wednesday's match gives Sacchi the perfect opportunity to experiment.

He is expected to pick three AC Milan players, Franco Baresi, Paolo Maldini and Alessandro Costacurta, in a defence also including internationals Riccardo Ferri and goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca of Italian champions Sampdoria.

From among the newcomers, striker Francesco Bajano of promoted Foggia and Napoli midfields Gianfranco Zola could make their international debuts.

In five days with the squad at the Coverciano national training ground, Sacchi has drilled them on the non-Italian style be favours of covering, chasing and zonal defence.

Norway, already out of contention for a place in the finals in Sweden next summer, are giving their under-21 team, who have a good chance of qualifying for the 1992 Olympics, priority.

Austria step up security

Austrian soccer authorities clamped Vienna's city stadium under tight security ahead of Wednesday's European Championship qualifier against Yugoslavia after UEFA classed it as a risk game.

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH  
© 1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### HELP YOURSELF

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH ♠ A Q J 10 7

♥ A K Q J 10

♦ 7

♣ Q 4

WEST ♠ E 6 5 4

♥ 9 3

♦ 9 8 2

♣ 10 5 2

♦ 6

♣ A J 10 9 8 7 3

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

Thoughtful partners do everything possible to prevent partner from making an error. Defense is difficult enough without complicating partner's task. If, for example, you yourself know how to direct the correct defense to the winning line. After all, the Lord helps those who help themselves.

South's bidding tended to suggest a long club suit and a hand that was possibly sub-minimum for a two-over-one response. With a valuable club honor to fill in partner's suit and a singleton in the unbid suit,

## Martinez, Werdel advance in Philadelphia

Soccer officials said that in addition to friction between rival fans they were prepared for any possible flare-ups between Serbs and Croats among the Yugoslav spectators.

Flags and banners have been banned and Austrian and Yugoslav fans will buy their tickets at segregated offices. Three thousand fewer tickets will be available than for previous internationals.

"There are a lot of fans accompanying the visiting team. You can't rule anything out, especially at a time when the political quarrels can no longer be settled diplomatically," one official said.

Austrian team manager Dietmar Constantini said he doubted the civil war in Yugoslavia would affect their performance.

"In spite of the problem, I think the (Yugoslav) team will probably be even stronger," he said.

### Injuries leave Denmark with weakened attack

A run of injuries to his strikers has left Danish coach Richard Moeller Nielsen with a weakened attack for Wednesday's final European Championship tie against Northern Ireland.

Bent Christensen was first to drop out, followed at the weekend by Bjørn Goldback, who plays for German champions Kaiserslautern, and Morten Brøns of Silkeborg.

Moeller Nielsen, who will also be without Brøndby midfielder John Jensen, was relieved when striker Flemming Povlsen trained Monday after suffering a minor tendon injury in a league match for Borussia Dortmund last week.

Northern Ireland are also without key players, including goalkeeper Tommy Wright, who was pulled out by his Newcastle club at the weekend.

Yugoslavia, who play in Austria Wednesday, lead Denmark by one point and remain favourites to qualify from Group 4.

### Wales aim to stay in fight

Wales, still smarting from a 4-1 defeat in Germany last month, will have strong men Peter Nicholas and Mark Aizlewood back in tandem for their vital European Championship qualifier against Luxembourg Wednesday.

"We missed Mark and Peter in Nuremberg. They can stand up to pressure and the physical part of the game. I'm delighted to have them back," manager Terry Yorath said.

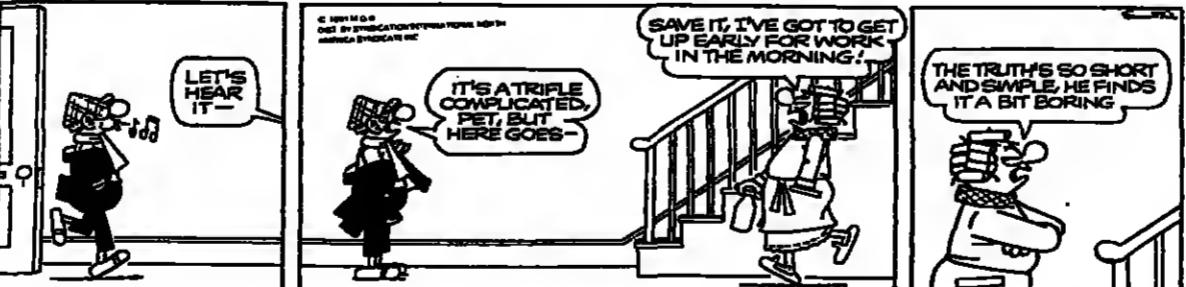
Wales, who will be captained by Watford veteran Nicholas in his record 73rd international, must win the Group 5 clash to remain in with a chance of reaching the finals.

Nicholas was under suspension when Wales travelled to Nuremberg unbeaten and confident after a 1-0 home win over the Germans.

### Peanuts



### Andy Capp



### Mutt'n'Jeff



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## Agassi, Sampras looking forward to Davis Cup final



FRANKFURT (AP) — Andre Agassi and Pete Sampras are looking forward to the Davis Cup final.

The sixth-seeded Conchita Martinez, the only seed to play Monday, had little trouble beating Sweden's Catarina Lindquist 6-2, 6-4 to reach the second round.

The 53rd-ranked Werdel is a go-for-broke player who got lucky against Savenchenko.

After evening the match at one-set all, the 44th-ranked Savenchenko raced to a 5-2 lead in the third set. Despite serving 16 aces, the Latvian's lead proved deceiving.

As Savenchenko became visibly uncomfortable, Werdel took advantage of her opportunity to send the final set into a tiebreaker.

"I think that if I was picked I could easily see how I deserved to be picked," Courier said. "I've had a pretty good year."

"Am I disappointed? I wasn't picked," said Martinez. "Then I realized she was getting a little tight."

Werdel said: "She won a ton of aces. There's not really anything you can do, you just stand there praying she's not going to have a hot streak at the wrong time."

Werdel, who always plays at full speed, fell behind 6-2 in the tie breaker. She managed to save four match points in the tiebreaker to eventually take the match.

Courier, Agassi and Sampras are in Frankfurt for the ATP Tour World Championships, the tie last year, Agassi had a disappointing season, but was eliminated in the first round of the U.S. Open and was a runner-up at the French Open.

"I could have played the tournaments prior to here, but I felt I needed the time off," he said.

"It's important, but the Davis Cup is more important than anything else this year," Agassi said.

After winning the ATP title last year, Agassi had a disappointing season, but was eliminated in the first round of the U.S. Open and was a runner-up at the French Open.

"It was a learning year for me and I know I have to be more consistent on court," he said.

After Stefan Edberg, the No. 1 in the world, withdrew because of a knee injury, Courier suddenly found himself the top seed in the event.

Agassi, the defending champion, almost didn't qualify. He has had a poor second half of the year.

It was a learning year for me and I know I have to be more consistent on court," he said.

"By playing here and the Davis Cup final, this will be a good way to finish the year strong," Agassi said.

Courier said he had known for about a month that he would not be picked for the Davis Cup team.

But she feels prepared to play here on the indoor carpet.

"My preference is clay court, but I came here to Philly in time to practice," said Martinez. "I'm not as comfortable on supreme court, but I've been practising here since Saturday. Today, I felt OK."

The 41st-ranked Lindquist started strong, breaking Martinez in the first game. But, the Swede couldn't hold onto her lead, losing her serve in the next game. Martinez broke serve again in the fourth and eighth game to secure the set. Her set clinching point was a crafty forehand let-cord at 30-40.

In a basically baseline affair, there were five breaks of serve in 10 games of the second set.

Martinez was serving for the match at 5-3. Despite saving two break points, Lindquist managed to blast a forehand cross-court shot at 30-40, to prevent Martinez from having an easy victory.

"I really didn't serve well then," said Martinez, of her ninth-game blunder. "I lost my serve, so I did my best to try the next game and it worked."

In the final game, the Spaniard broke serve at 30-40 on her first mate point when Lindquist sailed a forehand cross-court wide.

Graf, 22, said: "We have both got tired. I'm at a stage where I don't need constant supervision anymore. I want to be left alone a bit more."

"She thanked me for the five years we had together. We agreed they had been great years, and we agreed to stay friends."

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1991  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: By charming everyone today you will avoid some resentments that could otherwise become a factor with one with whom you would like to be closer allied in the days ahead. Be sure that you gather all available information.

Financial Markets in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets	
Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE Date 11/11/91
Sterling Pound*	1.7690 1.7718
Deutsche Mark	1.6385 1.6384
Swiss Franc	1.4470 1.4498
French Franc	5.6040 5.5973*
Japanese Yen	130.09 129.95
European Currency Unit	1.2413 1.2491*

\* AND for STG

\*\* European Opening @ 4:00 a.m. GMT

Non-deliverable Interest Rates Date: 12/11/91				
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	4.81	4.93	4.93	5.06
Sterling Pound	10.25	10.06	10.00	10.12
Deutsche Mark	8.93	9.25	9.25	9.25
Swiss Franc	7.50	7.81	7.81	7.81
French Franc	9.18	9.18	9.18	9.12
Japanese Yen	6.25	6.12	5.93	5.65
European Currency Unit	9.43	9.68	9.75	9.75

Interest rate bid rate for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Precious Metals Date: 12/11/91	
Metal	USD/Oz JD/Gm*

\* 24 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date:	
Currency	Bid Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6830 0.6850
Sterling Pound	1.2093 1.2153
Deutsche Mark	0.4165 0.4186
Swiss Franc	0.4710 0.4734
French Franc	0.1219 0.1225
Japanese Yen*	0.5254 0.5280
Dutch Guilder	0.3697 0.3715
Swedish Krona	0.1141 0.1147
Italian Lira*	0.0554 0.0557
Belgian Franc	0.02021 0.02031

\* Per 100

Other Currencies Date: 12/11/91	
Currency	Bid Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7620 1.7910
Lebanese Lira*	0.0773 0.0778
Saudi Riyal	0.1818 0.1824
Kuwaiti Dinar	- -
Qatari Riyal	0.1850 0.1840
Egyptian Pound	0.2000 0.2150
Omani Riyal	1.7480 1.7570
UAE Dirham	0.1850 0.1860
Greek Drachma*	0.3672 0.3722
Cypriot Pound	1.4750 1.4933

\* Per 100

CAE Indices for Amman Financial Market*	
Index	10/11/91 Close
All-Share	124.30 124.50
Banking Sector	104.84 105.24
Insurance Sector	125.81 125.91
Industry Sector	153.69 153.60
Services Sector	133.96 134.14

\* December 31, 1990 = 100

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7745/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1310/15	Canadian dollar
	1.6335/45	Deutschmarks
	1.8415/25	Dutch guilders
	1.4460/65	Swiss francs
	33.65/70	Belgian francs
	5.5750/5800	French francs
	1230/1231	Italian lire
	129.55/65	Japanese yen
	5.9710/60	Swedish crowns
	6.4080/4130	Norwegian crowns
	6.3410/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	355.00/50	U.S. dollars

Source: 10/11/91 — 100

## Germans agree on coal production cuts

BONN (R) — German Economics Minister Juergen Moellemann and the country's energy industry Monday agreed to slash production of heavily subsidised hard coal by 20 million tonnes to 50 million by the year 2000.

The cuts will cost about 30,000 jobs out of the industry's current 130,000, the country's mining union estimated.

After five hours of talks with coal and electricity leaders and the mining union, Mr. Moellemann told a news conference: "we reached a consensus... which is a reasonable compromise."

After the talks, some 100 miners broke off a sit-in in a cathedral in the Western city of Aachen which they occupied Sunday to protest against the proposed coal production cuts.

Bonn sought the production and subsidy cuts to save money while it pays the huge costs of rebuilding a shattered economy in former East Germany, which merged with the west last year.

Germany's hard coal, selling at three times the level of world market prices, depends heavily on subsidies to guarantee it a share of the domestic market.

Mr. Moellemann said the agreement would reduce annual subsidies for hard coal from governments as well as electricity consumers by four billion marks (\$2.43 billion) from about 14 billion marks (\$8.50 billion).

The electricity industry has said it will use costly German hard coal after 1995 only if it is offered at world market prices.

"For us, the mining industry, it is a very difficult compromise," said Heinz Horn, management board chairman of Germany's largest coal producer, Ruhrgas A.G. "But we will find a way to a new job for everybody



Juergen Moellemann

affected."

A programme for production cuts foresees government financial support for restructuring the industry.

Hundreds of miners took to the street almost daily in the past year in North-Rhine Westphalia and Saar states, home of the country's hard coal industry.

The amount of domestic hard coal the energy industry must use for electricity generation every year will be cut to 35 million tonnes from a current 40.9 million by the year 2000.

Steel industry use of hard coal to produce steel production will be cut to 15 million tonnes from 18 million. The remaining production, for home heating, is not subsidised.

The agreement left open how to finance hard coal production for the electricity industry after 1995, when a contract requiring it to buy a fixed amount of domestic coal expires.

While the steel industry is directly subsidised by the federal and regional governments, the electricity industry passes on the higher costs for domestic coal to consumers.

The electricity industry has said it will use costly German hard coal after 1995 only if it is offered at world market prices.

"The current various financing mechanisms will look different after 1996 but... it is still to be discussed," Mr. Moellemann said.

Without the charges, ATT said, its third-quarter results would have outperformed those of a year earlier "because of continuing growth in long distance and financial services."

For the first nine months of the year, ATT said it lost \$113 million or nine cents a share, compared with a profit of \$2.3 million, \$1.79 a share, a year earlier.

Revenues were \$11.04 billion, compared with \$10.91 billion in the third quarter of 1990.

The loss was equal to \$1.40 a share and compared with a profit of \$803 million, or 62 cents a share, a year ago.

In a report that for the first time combined results for both

## NCR merger brings big loss for ATT

NEW YORK (R) — American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (ATT) has said it lost \$1.8 billion in the third quarter, reflecting the cost of merging with computer maker NCR Corp.

But the world's biggest telephone company added that it would have outperformed its results for the same quarter a year ago if it had not been for the merger.

Revenues were \$11.04 billion, compared with \$10.91 billion in the third quarter of 1990.

The loss was equal to \$1.40 a share and compared with a profit of \$803 million, or 62 cents a share, a year ago.

In a report that for the first time combined results for both

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Stocks closed sharply higher on a technical rebound powered by heavy arbitrage buying and strong bond futures but lack of fresh factors kept trade thin. The Nikkei closed up 434.74 or 1.79 per cent at 24,667.73.

FRANKFURT — Shares jumped nearly 18 points in early trading but patchy buying saw a retreat from the day's highs. The Dax index finished 12.20 points up at 1,621.22.

ZURICH — Easier interest rates, a firmer Frankfurt Bourse and a higher Wall Street opening bolstered the market. The All-Share SPI index closed 6.9 points higher at 1,108.4.

PARIS — Anxieties about the strength of the economy kept fund managers out of the market. The CAC-40 index ended with the day with a gain of 0.89 points to close at 1,858.44.

LONDON — A rally helped by stronger than expected British Airways earnings ran out of steam when the market neared the top of a two-month trading range. The FTSE 100 index closed 20.6 points higher at 2,757.5.

NEW YORK — Blue Chips were steady in active late morning trade with strong bond prices supporting the market. The Dow was up four points at 3,046 at 1600 GMT.

Show: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Tel: 677420

**CONCORD**

Adel Imam in SHAMS AL ZANATI (Arabic)

Show: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Tel: 675571

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Please buy your tickets in advance

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**PHILADELPHIA**

PRETTY WOMAN

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Tel: 625155

**RAINBOW**

SNAKE EATER

Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

## Dubrovnik in 'mortal danger' as Yugoslav army resumes shelling

ZAGREB (R) — Yugoslav forces hit Dubrovnik with a fresh artillery bombardment Tuesday and Croatian radio said the Adriatic port was in "mortal danger".

It reported at least 22 people were killed in heavy shelling during the last two days which devastated the city and buildings in its historic old town.

Federal tanks and machinegunners began attacking at 6.30 a.m. (0530 GMT) and artillery started up two hours later.

"Dubrovnik is again in mortal danger," the radio said. Bread was running out after the main bakery was among buildings hit Monday.

About 50,000 people are trapped in the town which has been blockaded for more than 40 days.

European Community spokesman Ed Koestel said the EC hoped to be able to evacuate its observers from Dubrovnik during the day after talks with army commanders on a temporary ceasefire to allow a boat to enter the Harbour safely.

Croatian President Franjo Tudjman has warned West European mediators he fears "total war" in Croatia as a result of a sharp escalation of the conflict between arch-enemies Croatia and Serbia.

Croatian forces and the Serb-led federal army duelled across the rebel republic Monday

and continued a grim hand-to-hand battle for the besieged town of Vukovar on Croatia's border with Serbia.

It was one of the worst days Croatia had suffered since its declaration of independence last June provoked an uprising by its 600,000-strong Serb minority. Mr. Tudjman appealed to chief

EC mediator Lord Carrington for the dispatch of EC peacekeepers and urgent resumption of peace talks.

Zagreb Radio said he told Lord Carrington in a letter that he had ordered the unconditional end of a Croatian blockade of federal barracks on its territory which has angered the army.



Yugoslav army tanks take positions at the outskirts of the town of Vukovar.

## Philippines swamps Mrs. Marcos with fresh torrent of lawsuits

MANILA (R) — The Philippines brought a barrage of fresh criminal charges against Imelda Marcos and her children Tuesday, accusing them of stashing hundreds of millions of plundered dollars in Swiss, U.S. and British banks.

The government filed 17 criminal charges against Mrs. Marcos and a total of 42 against her three children in the first legal action against the former first lady since she returned last week from almost six years in exile in the United States.

It accused them of having about \$360 million in deposits in 10 banks in Switzerland, two banks in New York and a bank in London, violating Philippine regulations banning its nationals from opening foreign currency

deposits overseas.

Reputed to be one of the world's richest women Mrs. Marcos, 62, now faces a daunting set of 54 criminal cases and 33 civil suits for alleged tax fraud and corruption.

In theory, she could face a jail term of more than 200 years if convicted on all counts but the slow-moving justice system means she could delay a final verdict for many years through appeals, government lawyers said.

Politicians believe she hopes presidential elections next May will install someone sympathetic to the Marcos family, who could help ensure the cases are thrown out or buried.

Solicitor-General Francisco

Chavez said Mrs. Marcos and her late husband, former President Ferdinand Marcos, concealed their and their children's bank deposits in the names of foundations where the Marcoses were the beneficiaries.

"Both Ferdinand Marcos and Imelda clandestinely stashed away the country's wealth to Switzerland and hid the same under layers of foundations and other corporate entities to prevent its detection," the charge sheet said.

Meanwhile police said Tuesday former President Marcos's exiled military chief has been sighted in the southern city of Zamboanga after apparently slipping into the country from Malaysia, police said Tuesday.

## Poll: Democrat would run dead heat with Bush today

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush ran in a dead heat with an unnamed Democrat in a national poll that showed another drop in the president's approval rating and clear dissatisfaction with the nation's direction.

The survey, released Monday, found domestic issues dominating the list of voters' concerns, a finding that augurs well for Democrats who have been trying to paint Mr. Bush as a globetrotting diplomat who spends too little time worrying about the homefront.

Coming on the heels of off-year elections that put the White House on the defensive, the monthly Times Mirror Centre for the People and the press survey provided fresh evidence of a dramatic shift in the national political landscape caused by persistent economic worries.

A number of polls over the last

month have shown Mr. Bush's support slipping.

"This is the first time that Bush's election prospects appear directly threatened by the public's mounting unease at the country's economic prospects and the order of the Bush administration's priorities," the centre said in its written analysis of the survey results.

"Until this most recent survey, his position as an invulnerable electoral target has been virtually unchallenged."

Eight months ago, at the end of the Gulf war, the Times Mirror survey showed Mr. Bush with an 84 per cent approval rating.

The latest survey, conducted Oct. 31-Nov. 10, found that 55 per cent of respondents approved of the way George Bush is handling his job as president. That has down six points from a Times Mirror survey completed just a month ago.

## China issues secret anti-U.S. document to officials

PEKING (R) — China has issued a secret study document criticising U.S. President George Bush by name and harshly attacking attempts to pressure Peking on human rights.

It also dismissed U.S. human rights policy as "garbage."

"It is clear that the objective of U.S. human rights foreign policy is to encourage the development of internal forces of opposition," said the document which was meant for officials only but whose content was revealed to Reuters by Chinese sources.

Referring to the suppression of pro-democracy dissent in 1989, the document continued: "After we quelled the rebellion, the United States and other Western countries called the rioters fighters for democracy and freedom and their violent actions 'human rights movement'."

"Not only is this ridiculous and absurd, but it reveals what kind of garbage their constantly repeated defence of 'human rights' really is."

Human rights is a key issue for U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who is scheduled Friday to become the most senior U.S. official to visit Peking since the army crushed pro-democracy dissent in 1989 with heavy loss of life.

The Oct. 25 document says Mr. Bush — who has been widely attacked in the United States for his policy of maintaining ties with Peking's hardliners — is determined to destroy China's Communist leadership.

The Bush administration hopes the Baker visit will bring concessions from China, particularly on human rights, before the 1992 presidential election campaign when Mr. Bush's opponents are expected to use his China policy as a weapon.

The document traces what it says have been more than 40 years of attempts by the United States to overthrow communism by "peaceful evolution." Peking's term for the alleged Western plot to steadily chip away at socialism until it collapses.

"According to this person, thousands of Timorese formed a religious procession travelling from the church to the cemetery... when they reached the cemetery the Indonesians opened fire on them with machineguns. Hundreds of bodies fell to the ground dead or injured," Horta said.

"The situation is now under control. We call for the people to

## Indonesian troops fire on mourners in East Timor

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesian troops opened fire Tuesday at a funeral procession of youths protesting against Jakarta's rule over East Timor and separatist rebels said up to 100 were killed or injured.

There were varying accounts of casualties in the former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1976 and scene of an armed independence movement since then.

One diplomat in Jakarta said more than 20 people were killed in the East Timor capital of Dili. The Portuguese News Agency (EUSA) quoted a Roman Catholic priest there as saying troops shot dead more than 50 people and wounded dozens of others.

Abilio Araujo, chief spokesman in Portugal of the Fretilin guerrilla group fighting Indonesian rule in East Timor, told Reuters more than 100 people were killed or injured.

Indonesia's army, in a statement 12 hours after the incident, said several protesters had been killed and others injured.

"Security officers tried to disperse them in persuasive ways but they put up resistance and attacked the officers," the statement said.

It said the deputy commander of the army battalion in Dili was a victim. It was not clear if he was killed.

"The situation is now under control. We call for the people to

keep calm and not to be easily persuaded by rumours and provocative actions," the statement said.

East Timor, at the eastern end of the vast Indonesian archipelago, was annexed by Jakarta shortly after Portugal quit the colony it had ruled for three centuries.

Jakarta's rule is not internationally recognised and international human rights organisations have frequently criticised alleged abuses there.

Diplomats estimate up to 200,000 East Timorese have died since it came under Indonesia's control.

Portuguese radio quoted Ramos Horta, a member of the Timorese Separatist Movement, as saying he had news of the killings in a phone call from East Timor.

"I was woken up by a phone call... from a key resistance member who said in a very distressed voice: 'Please help us, save us. We are being massacred,'" Mr. Horta said in a report monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Enraged "the struggle between peaceful evolution and anti-peaceful evolution is class struggle... when they reached the cemetery the Indonesians opened fire on them with machineguns. Hundreds of bodies fell to the ground dead or injured," Horta said.

"The situation is now under control. We call for the people to

## Sihanouk vows democracy for Cambodia

PEKING (R) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, preparing a triumphant return to Phnom Penh more than 20 years after being toppled from power, vowed Tuesday to rebuild his homeland with democracy and free-market capitalism.

"I will do my best to implement genuine democracy for the Cambodian people," he told reporters at Peking airport, where he greeted Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen who will escort the former monarch home Thursday.

He said he would work to create a multi-party democracy with a free-market economic system. Cambodia would be neutral and open to the outside world for investment and tourism.

Prince Sihanouk, who has spent the last 13 years in exile, is the unanimous choice of rival Cambodian factions to become president until U.N.-supervised elections agreed on under a formal peace accord signed last month.

He and Mr. Hun Sen played pivotal roles in four years of negotiations to end the Cambodian civil war that has ravaged the country since 1978.

Returning home, Prince Sihanouk said, "is a very important and new period of my life. Certainly, it is the last part since I'm already very old. But I'm still in good health."

He said he would devote himself to national reconstruction and to maintaining peace.

Asked about the fears of many Cambodians over the return to Phnom Penh of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas under the U.N. peace plan, Prince Sihanouk said Cambodians would be able to pass their own verdict through the ballot box.

"To return to power or not, it depends on the people. Cambodians will accept them (the Khmer Rouge) as citizens of Cambodia," Prince Sihanouk said.

"Only the people of Cambodia... will have the right to condemn the Khmer Rouge, or not to condemn them, either by voting for them or not," he said.

Meanwhile fighting is beginning to die down in the Cambodian countryside three weeks after a peace treaty was signed in Paris, a Phnom Penh general said Tuesday.

"Here and there from time to time we have some fighting but it is getting down," General Priap Tan, political chief at the Phnom Penh Defence Ministry, told Reuters.

He said government forces were rigorously observing a ceasefire that was part of the Paris signed by the Vietnam-installed government and the three guerrilla factions which have been trying to overthrow it for 13 years.

Mr. Baker, due to make a high-stake visit to Peking Friday, said in a speech to Japanese politicians and businessmen Monday.

"The rigid Communist regime has alienated us by lashing out, by seeking to repress the irrepressible spirit."

Mr. Baker, who is expected to meet Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Seoul, also reiterated the U.S. position that "hostile confrontation will not help us" serve our national interests."

PEKING (AP) — An AIDS telethon, given a boost by Earvin "Magic" Johnson, raised \$1 million, and black churches and three clinics and donate the rest of the funds to other AIDS awareness groups, Mr. Weinstein said Monday.

The Bush administration is considering naming Johnson to the National Commission on AIDS to replace commission member Belinda Mason, who recently died from AIDS. Los Angeles Times reported Monday.

However, White House spokesman Gary Foster said Johnson has not been named to the commission and no announcement was immediately expected.

Meanwhile, black churches, which have been criticised for starting discussions of AIDS, Monday pledged to tackle the issue.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson called for ministers across the country to emphasize to their followers the "historical value of an ethical lifestyle." He called on celebrities and sports figures also to speak up for a "new national attitude towards safety."

The foundation will use some of the money for its two hospices

Pastors at black churches in

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Sri Lankan rebel base destroyed

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Soldiers destroyed a large Tamil rebel base in northern Sri Lanka and killed at least 15 guerrillas, military officials said Tuesday. One soldier was wounded in the operation, dubbed "Tiger hunt," said officials at the Joint Operations Command in Colombo. The base was located in the jungles of Mullaitivu district and was a satellite camp for a large complex in the area, the officials said. Soldiers recovered the bodies of 15 rebels after the attack and officials said they believe rebel casualties were higher. Soldiers also recovered a large quantity of explosives, uniforms and antipersonnel mines from the rebel camp, but gave no additional details.

### Plane crash in Brazil kills 17

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — A Brazilian domestic airliner plunged in flames into a public square in the city of Recife, killing at least 17 people, including two on the ground, a news agency reported.

The Jornal Do Brasil agency said the Nordeste Airline plane crashed five minutes after takeoff from Recife's Guararapes Airport at around 7:45 p.m. local time (2245 GMT). All 15 people aboard the twin-engine bantam-sized craft were killed, including three crew members. Two people were killed on the ground, including one boy who was playing in the square when the plane crashed, the agency reported. The plane was heading to the city of Maceio, 240 kilometres south of Recife on Brazil's northeastern Atlantic coast, the report said.

### Indian police capture envoy's kidnapper

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian police have captured one of the Sikh militants who kidnapped Romanian diplomat Liviu Radu last month, the Times of India said Tuesday. A government spokesman declined immediate comment on the report in the authoritative daily newspaper, which said Radu's release could be imminent after the militant's arrest in the heart of New Delhi last week. The report said the arrested man was among four Sikh militants of the Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) who seized Radu, 53, near the envoy's New Delhi home on Oct. 9. The arrested man had told police the kidnapping was an international conspiracy, the report said, quoting an unnamed official as saying: "The magnitude of the involvement of people both here and abroad is beyond imagination."

Militants in Punjab, a rich agricultural state bordering Pakistan, are waging a decade-old campaign for a separate Sikh homeland to be called Khalistan, Land of the Pure. Police have reported some 5,000 political killings in Punjab this year.

### 2 die in Australian plane crash

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — An army plane crashed on takeoff Tuesday, killing to two men and injuring eight others. The Pilatus Porter aircraft was on an exercise carrying two crew and eight parachutists. There was no indication of the cause, and the ground was all lit up by mines Sunday, derailing two passenger coaches, killing two passengers and injuring five.

"The mines were planted by (Karen National Union) insurgents, who have been responsible for disrupting regional peace," Belgian State Secretary for European Affairs Anne-Marie Litzin said in a statement. "We must not show the points on which we might give in," she added in an interview with Reuters.

### 2 Killed in Burmese train blast

MAE SOT, Thailand (R) — Guerrillas blew up a railway line in Eastern Burma at the weekend, derailing a train and killing two passengers, Burmese state television said. The television, monitored in this Thai border town Monday night, said the Moulin-Rangoon Railway line was blown up by mines Sunday, derailing two passenger coaches, killing two passengers and injuring five.

"The mines were planted by Karen National Union insurgents, who have been responsible for disrupting regional peace," Belgian State Secretary for European Affairs Anne-Marie Litzin said in a statement. "We must not show the points on which we might give in," she added in an interview with Reuters.

### Coalition partners support Haughey

DUBLIN (R) — The Progressive Democrats, junior partners in Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey's coalition government, have given the embattled premier their wholehearted support after he decisively won a weekend confidence motion. The Progressive Democrats had feared they would be dragged down by the political instability in Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) party as dissidents battled to topple him. But the wily and determined Haughey won the weekend confidence vote by a 2-1 majority and now looks set to stay in power for several months until he decides to step down at a time of his own choosing.

After reviewing the Fianna Fail weekend tumult that almost brought Mr. Haughey down, the Progressive Democrats said in a statement Thursday night: "We believe it is our national duty to remain in government now." Mr. Haughey, back at the helm but faced with bitter party divisions, now has to reshuffle his cabinet after two ministers were sacked for supporting the rebels. He is due to announce his new cabinet Wednesday.

### Singapore taxi firm sends fat drivers to the gym

SINGAPORE (R) — A Singapore taxi company has launched a three-month slimming programme to help its drivers fight the flab. A spokeswoman for NT